

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 330

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE  
THE SDAUGHEN, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS THEATRE  
FABA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

AMERICAN THEATRE  
GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.  
Open daily.

BOWERY THEATRE  
FRENCH SPY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE  
MISS MURTON, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE  
FORD TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROOTH'S THEATRE  
FARDANAPAL, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. Mr. Bangs and Mrs. Adams.

GERMANIA THEATRE  
THROUGH NEW YORK IN EIGHT HOURS, at 8 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL  
CONCERT—Matinee at 2 P. M. Music, Esplanade.

LYCEUM THEATRE  
HAMLET, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE  
AS YOU LIKE IT, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE  
COLONEL SELLERS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. John T. Raymond.

GILMORE'S GARDEN  
BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, at 1 and 8 P. M.

MARILLÉ THEATRE  
MARILLÉ MYTH, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE  
VARIETY AND DRAMA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTORS THEATRE  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE  
DRAMATIC, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRES.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

KIRKLAND'S THEATRE, PALACE.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHT DAYS.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

THE BLACK CROOK.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the action of a portion of the carriers and

newsmen, who are determined that the public shall

not have the HERALD at three cents per copy if they

can prevent it, we have made arrangements to place the

HERALD in the hands of all our readers at the reduced

price. Newsboys can purchase any quantity they may

desire at No. 1,265 Broadway and No. 2 Ann street.

From our reports this morning the probabilities

are that the weather to-day will be calm at midday,

but cool in the morning and partly cloudy or cloudy,

and possibly with light rain or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—In the stock

market prices declined from the early strength,

but recovered at the close. The business of the day

was small. Gold opened at 109 1/2, and ended at 109 3/8.

Money was supplied on call loans at 3 and 2 per cent.

Government bonds were strong and railway

bonds steady.

A FURTHER REDUCTION of telegraph rates

is announced by the Atlantic and Pacific Tele-

graph Company. Nothing can be lost to the

company by these reductions, because the

cheaper the rates the greater will be the

business. With such advances toward

cheapness it will not be long until the tele-

graph supersedes the use of the slower

process of communication through the mails.

MEMORIES OF THE "RING" occasionally

crop out in the most unexpected places. In

the Supreme Court a suit has just been

brought to compel the executors of the late

James M. Sweeney to refund a sum of money

paid to Sweeney for his "influence" in ob-

taining an award for property appropriated

for a new avenue. If the whole story of the

corruptions of the "Ring" is ever told it will

be found that the exposures which destroyed

Tweed, Sweeney and Connolly scarcely went

beneath the surface of the sore.

THE WEATHER.—The depression which

passed through Canada yesterday is now off

the coast of Nova Scotia, accompanied by a

small rain area which does not extend fur-

ther north than Halifax. In New York city

the westerly wind following this disturbance

continued to prevail until late in the

evening, when it changed to southwesterly

and southerly. A slight depression is now

central in the Lower Ohio Valley, and is

moving rapidly eastward. The rain area at-

tendant upon it extends from Oswego to

Lake Michigan, but the precipitation is

small. Comparatively warm westerly winds

follow this disturbance. It is possible,

however, that as it advances eastward a

more decided barometric fall may occur.

Snow fell yesterday at Escanaba, Mich., and

Toledo, Ohio. Light rains fell at Leaven-

worth, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego,

Albany, Washington, Chatham and East-

port. Last evening there were light rains

in St. Louis and Vicksburg, and a heavier

fall at New Orleans. The winds on the

Texas coast continue high, owing to the

pressure west of the Missouri River and in

the Indian Territory and the movement of

a storm across the southern portion of the

Gulf of Mexico. The weather in New York

to-day will be partly cloudy or cloudy and

warm at midday, but cool in the early morn-

ing, and possibly with light rain or snow.

## Lessons from Election Figures.

A correspondent who sends us some interesting election figures, which we print elsewhere, remarks upon them:—"When we examine the details of this republican loss we find the State of Illinois losing thirty-six thousand of her republican majority of four years ago; Indiana losing thirty-two thousand; Iowa twenty thousand; Michigan fifty thousand, and Wisconsin fifteen thousand. In the East we find the republican majority of four years since reduced in Connecticut seven thousand; in Maine eighteen thousand; in Massachusetts thirty-four thousand, and in Vermont ten thousand. In the Middle States we find the enormous losses of the republicans since 1872 to be in New Jersey twenty-five thousand; in New York eighty-four thousand, and in Pennsylvania one hundred and twenty-four thousand. On the Pacific side California shows a republican loss in four years of nearly eight thousand, and Oregon of three thousand."

There are several instructive lessons to be drawn from these figures. The first and most important seems to us to be that they establish the existence in this country of a very large number of independent voters, men of intelligence, neither the creatures nor the slaves of party, who exercise their individual judgment in voting, and have at heart mainly, and before everything else, the welfare of the country. These men may be democrats or republicans by usual affiliation, but it is evident that they leave that party which they believe to be injurious or no longer useful to the country and go to that which, at any election, they may believe promises good government and the reform of abuses. It is certainly a good thing that the country possesses so large a number of such voters, of independent judgment, who look only to the country's welfare and exercise their political power not to further the personal ambition of political favorites or the fortunes of a party, but to secure the best government and to check abuses. Party government ceases to be dangerous to a nation when a considerable proportion of its citizens are thus independent and intelligent critics of political action.

The independent voters appear at this last election to have very largely supported the democratic ticket. There were many reasons to lead them to this course. Certain reforms were urgently desired by thoughtful people, but the republican leaders made the blunder during the canvass of saying little or nothing for these reforms. They seemed to hold in contempt the letter and the record of their candidate, and only here and there was Governor Hayes even mentioned. It is now generally acknowledged that this was a blunder of the first magnitude; and we do not doubt that if it had not been for the manly and statesmanlike letter of Governor Hayes, which made a fixed impression on many minds, the republicans would have lost a number of Northern States besides those which did go over to the democrats. Their small majority in such States as Ohio and Pennsylvania shows how nearly disgust for and lack of confidence in the men who managed the republican canvass overcame the respect inspired by the character and the letter of Governor Hayes.

So far the democrats may take comfort from the action of the mass of independent voters. But no truer word was said this year than Governor Seymour's remark that "the country has lost confidence in the republicans without gaining confidence in the democrats." The half million of Northern independent voters who this year swung over to the democratic party did so provisionally. They said to themselves, "We will give the democratic leaders a trial; we will give the republican leaders a check. If the democrats behave themselves we will continue to support them; if they do not, then we have a new election two years hence." Nothing, in fact, is clearer, or should be more constantly borne in mind by the democratic leaders than that, though they have gained this important accession of the independent vote, it will swing back to the republicans the moment the democrats misconduct themselves. The past record of the democratic party does not inspire confidence. Its blunders and its unpatriotic conduct during the war are remembered against it. Its tolerance of abuses and corruption in our larger cities is not forgotten. Its professions of reform are not more than half believed. Its hunger for office and its proclivity to the low arts of demagogues offend the public taste. Its lack of discipline and of settled and statesmanlike purpose in the last House brought it into contempt and distrust with a considerable part of the public. Its nomination of a greenback candidate for the Vice Presidency with a hard money head to the ticket once more lowered it in the public esteem and confidence.

Under these circumstances it must be plain to the democratic leaders that they cannot afford to blunder; for if they do the half million of independent voters will sweep back into the republican lines at once. That force, so formidable, so necessary to the democratic future, so indispensable to them, they can lose far easier than they gained it. If, for instance, they should show themselves unreasonable and disposed to stir up disorder in the matter of this disputed election, they would at once lose the confidence and support of this half million of voters, and, in fact, incur their deep resentment, as having misled them into a false relation toward the vital interests of the country. It used to be said during the war that the use of a general is to win battles, and that, no matter what merit he has, if he cannot do that he must retire. With the same truth it may be said that the use of statesmen is to carry a nation peacefully and safely through just such emergencies as that which we have now met. If the democrats have statesmanship enough for this, no matter what may be the immediate result, their ascendancy is secure for the future; because the country will not forget nor easily forgive the misconduct of the republican leaders in the canvass, nor the support they are now giving to their partisans in the South, in measures repugnant to the public sense of decency and honor. But if, through im-

patience to grasp power or lack of statesmanship, the democrats should alarm the country and threaten it with revolutionary movements, they would suddenly and surely find themselves deprived of the support of the mass of independent voters who have given them their present standing before the country.

To the republicans we need hardly point out the lesson of these election figures. They speak for themselves. The republican leaders have by their misconduct forfeited the confidence of the great mass of independent voters in the Northern States. They have need to be careful. It is extremely unwise in them to give their countenance to the suspicious actions of the men who control republican politics in the three disputed States. The people are very patient, but they are not dull; they will not forget what is now happening in those States, nor that the Northern republican leaders are to-day supporting as their allies the corrupt politicians of those States, and supporting them in acts which offend the public sense of justice and propriety, and expose the count of the votes to just suspicion of fraud. If that which is now going on in those States with the countenance of the republican leaders could have been foreseen by Northern voters there is not the least doubt that there would have been an immense and overwhelming republican vote cast for Mr. Tilden; for the American people do not tolerate the predominance of disreputable and vicious elements in national politics. They never have and they will not in the future. If the republican leaders hope for a future they must take care now that the count in the disputed States, in the hands of their own partisans, is so conducted as to satisfy the country of its absolute fairness and honesty. If they do less than this, though they may count in their candidate, they will prepare for themselves a disgraceful and overwhelming defeat at the next election.

## Unveiling of the Webster Statue.

The interesting ceremonies appointed to take place in Central Park at two o'clock to-day will naturally attract a large concourse of auditors and spectators. Thomas Ball's colossal bronze statue of Daniel Webster, a noble gift to the city by Mr. Gordon W. Burnham, will be unveiled, formally presented by the donor and accepted by the Mayor. The speeches of presentation and acceptance will be brief, but addresses of greater length will be made by Mr. Everts and Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, two of the most interesting speakers we have in the present state of American eloquence and the two most capable interpreters to this generation of the celebrated lawyer, statesman and orator of the last. Mr. Everts is especially qualified to speak of Webster as a foremost member of the profession which he himself adorns. Mr. Winthrop has peculiar qualifications in another direction founded on long personal acquaintance and political association with Mr. Webster; both have a sympathetic appreciation of Mr. Webster's eloquence, patriotism and largeness of view. These two addresses will probably give us the mature and enlightened estimate of Mr. Webster's genius and services which has been formed, not merely by their authors, but by the most competent judges on both sides of the Atlantic; for these gentlemen have a large European acquaintance and must often have heard his character discussed in circles of the highest intelligence abroad, as well as at home.

As appropriate to this occasion we print an interesting descriptive letter from a correspondent sent to Marshfield to gather facts relating to the history of Mr. Webster's family since his death, the ownership and present condition of his homestead by the seaside, the family vault and its silent tenants, the relics and mementoes which still exist as he left them in the rooms which used to be brightened by his presence, and various other particulars which will be read with interest at this time. It will be noted that the Marshfield homestead is occupied by Mrs. Fletcher Webster, the daughter-in-law of the great statesman, and descends to her children, the laws of Massachusetts not permitting property to be entailed beyond the second generation.

It may seem paradoxical to say that the country is more indebted to Mr. Webster than any other individual, living or dead, for the preservation of the Union, but we believe this to be an easily demonstrated fact. In the great conflict of opinion which preceded the conflict of arms Mr. Webster was the most important figure. The contest was waged in the arena of debate before it passed to the field of battle, and in that arena Mr. Webster was the victorious champion of the Union. A match for Mr. Calhoun in logic and argument, more than his match in eloquence, he impregnated the North with his constitutional doctrines, as Calhoun had impregnated the South with his. Webster did not invent his views of the federal bond; they were to be found in the judicial opinions of Chief Justice Marshall, and even in the later writings of Madison; but it was reserved for Webster to clothe them in such forms of expression as gave them universal currency in the non-slaveholding States. The power and splendor of his greater passages put them into all our school books among the finest specimens of oratory for forming the taste of students. There was no seminary of learning in that extracts from his speeches were not declaimed by youth of the best gifts, whose opinions they fixed while moulding their minds to a just taste in eloquence. The consequence was that when the great storm came it struck a generation whose minds had become imbued with Mr. Webster's glowing sentiments respecting the Union, and all our younger men were of one mind as to the duty and nobleness of fighting for its defence, as the young men of the South were, by admiration of Mr. Calhoun, as to the duty of fighting in defence of State rights. Had Mr. Webster never lived, or had he not been gifted beyond all other Americans with the kind of eloquence which makes sound ideas admired and popular, the North would not have been sufficiently united at the outbreak of the war to cope with the situation. If the whole North glowed like a furnace it was because Mr. Webster's eloquence had kindled the

fires. Next to Washington there is no man to whom the country is under so great obligations.

## The Political Situation.

The Louisiana Returning Board yesterday refused to admit the press to its sittings, and, our correspondent reports, refused even to receive the respectful written application for admission offered by the journalists assembled in New Orleans. We can see that the Board may not like to be watched by reporters; but surely it need not have insulted while it refused them. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, told our correspondent he thought the refusal indecent, and he and other Northern republican lookers-on are reported to be in a state of disgust with some of the other rulings of the Board. That asserts, for instance, that the returns of thirteen parishes are not yet received; but some of these parishes are only half a day's journey from New Orleans; all of them, by a singular coincidence, are parishes which cast democratic majorities, and it is said to be susceptible of proof that the republican supervisors have been in New Orleans with the returns for a number of days. Application was made to the Board to compel these supervisors to hand in the returns, but Mr. Wells promptly decided that the Board has no power to compel supervisors to surrender them. It must be remembered that the decisions of this Board are final and without appeal. Some people fancy the returns are kept back to be doctored; but according to Mr. Wells this would be needless—they need not be handed in at all. In the case of one parish whose returns were opened yesterday the supervisor of election was found to have hung out seven of the fourteen precincts on his own responsibility, charging intimidation. This man evidently imagined himself, like Governor Stearns in Florida, a competent returning board. His action will come up for consideration on Monday.

In Florida the Circuit Court is still hearing argument, and General Barlow's address on Thursday seems to have alarmed even his fellow counsel. It surprised many of his friends here also, who were disappointed to see him and Mr. Marble taking sides down there. In reply to Mr. Barlow's threat to coerce the Court with federal troops one of the democratic counsel made the point that by such action, violently interrupting the course of justice, the electoral vote sent to Washington would go tainted with fraud and wrong, which would make it liable to be bungled out and the State deprived of its vote for President. We suspect this point will turn up again.

From South Carolina our reports are extremely interesting. The Supreme Court yesterday asserted its dignity and ordered counsel for the members of the Returning Board to show cause why they should not be held for contempt. United States District Attorney Corbin answered that the Board was no longer in existence, but Justice Willard promptly replied that the members could not escape the jurisdiction of the Court unless they committed physical suicide. The colored justice, Wright, in a few words strongly held with the other judges that the rule for contempt could not be evaded, and declared his determination to vindicate the dignity of the law and of the Court. The members of the Returning Board were ordered to make answer at four o'clock yesterday, and their counsel then appeared and asked further time, which was offered if he would engage that his clients would in the end obey the mandate of the Court. This promise he refused to give, and thereupon the Court directed the order of arrest for contempt to be made out. This will require time, as all previous proceedings have to be recited; and the Court adjourned until to-morrow—but not until Justice Willard had, in solemn and dignified language, shown the enormity of this deliberate and, as he said, unprecedented defiance "by officers holding limited powers and subject to the jurisdiction of the Court" of the supreme judicial tribunal of the State. It should be remembered that all three of the Supreme Judges are republicans; one is a colored man, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Bar. The Court evidently means to assert its power and to call upon the Governor to assist it if it is not obeyed.

What is wanted by the country is a count so fair and conspicuously honest that every republican can properly ask his democratic neighbor to accept it.

## Mr. Stanley and the Philanthropists.

An attempt was made at the last meeting in London of the Royal Geographical Society to induce that body to pass a resolution of censure on Mr. Henry M. Stanley for his so-called "unjustifiable method of dealing with the natives of Africa." But the society refused in a very practical way to make itself the tool of the persons who engineer this clamor. It may be remembered that the grievance against Mr. Stanley is that on one occasion when he deemed himself in danger from the hostile purposes of the savages he defended himself, and as his arms were more effective than those of the Africans they suffered severely. It is the opinion of some people in London that the number of negroes killed on that occasion by the explorer was unnecessarily large. This may be true; but, as we have hitherto taken occasion to observe, Mr. Stanley was on the spot and his London critics were not; and the white man on the spot is the only competent judge of the exigencies of such an occasion. It is not to be assumed that he was more bloody in his acts than the occasion required. It appears that the Council of the Geographical Society judged the case in this light, and was determined not to be carried out of its way to cast odium upon a traveller who cannot defend himself. Lord Napier of Magdala, Captain Cameron, and some others who have made excursions in Africa, were present and gave countenance to this act of justice to the holder of one of the society's gold medals.

THE ANSWER OF Park Commissioners Martin and O'Donohue to the charges of the Citizens' Committee is substantially the plea of not guilty. The next step will be to bring proofs of the allegations, and this is to be attempted on Tuesday next.

## Importance of the Black Sea to Russia.

If England limits her interference in the Turkish troubles to the defence of Constantinople there is some probability that the Black Sea will become a Russian lake, such as Aral and the Caspian. The entry of a British squadron into the Euxine as an aggressive force would be a practical abrogation by England of the convention signed at Paris on March 30, 1856. This agreement between England, Turkey, Russia, France, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia provided against the occupation of the Black Sea by any armed vessels of the subscribing Powers, except such small ships as were necessary for the revenue service of Russia and Turkey. But as the Treaty of Paris has been practically ignored by the Czar during the Franco-German war it is perhaps too much to expect that Russia will respect its stipulations in any difficulty with Turkey. In order that Russia should be enabled to make any successful attack on European Turkey she must control the Black Sea with her iron-clad fleets. The heaviest battalions are now the weakest forces that can be employed in war unless they are armed with modern breech-loaders and fed from unfailing depots of supply. These latter cannot be securely established on Turkish territory without the most extraordinary military and naval successes and powerful fleets of war ships and transports. There are no railroads south of the Danube that can be used with effect to further the operations necessary for success; therefore without a naval superiority in the Black Sea the advance of a Russian army southward would be subjected to innumerable obstacles and delays that could not fail to tell against the invading forces.

Another line of advance is open to a Russian army operating against Constantinople as the objective point of attack. This starts from the base of the Caucasus, with Tiflis as its chief depot, and follows the southern shore of the Black Sea by Trebizond and Sinope westward toward the Bosphorus. But, although less objectionable than the European line as regards the military obstacles to be overcome, it still possesses disadvantages which would necessitate the most extraordinary exertions and precautions to conquer. In the first place, while the army may not be menaced on its front, its left flank and rear would be continuously open to attack by the irregular troops raised in the more southerly districts, and who would rush to the Sultan's standard at the first call. The communications of the army would thus be constantly menaced by a foe that would not risk a regular battle under any circumstances. Every post passed by the Russians, such as Kars, should be occupied, strongly garrisoned and well provisioned, which would weaken the strength of the Czar's field forces considerably. The chief ports of the coast already named should be captured and fortified against attack by the British and Turkish fleets. The object being to secure for the army a certain supply from the sea, this could not be obtained unless the Russian fleet was strong enough to defend convoys and hold its own against a large number of the enemy's ships. Without entering into any details of the operations necessary to secure success for a Russian army of invasion by either of the lines referred to we have shown that, in order to be able to even attempt the invasion of Southern Turkey and an attack on Constantinople, the Black Sea must first become a Russian lake. So long as it remains open to the fleets of England and Turkey the Balkan Mountains mark the utmost limit of Russia's possible advance into Turkish territory from the line of the Pruth.

## The City Expenses for Next Year.

The Aldermen have completed their revision of the city estimates for next year, and have increased the total amount one million and seventy-five thousand dollars over the sum fixed by the Board of Apportionment. The principal additions have been made in the Departments of Public Parks and Police, the Street Cleaning Bureau and the Board of Education. The Park Department received nearly six hundred thousand dollars in 1875, and the appropriation which was honestly expended was not found any too large. Last year a reduction was made to four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, and this insufficient appropriation produced the difficulty under which the department has labored and endangered the proper care and protection of the Central Park, although, through economy on the part of the Commissioners, enough was saved from special appropriations to supply the deficiency in the maintenance fund. This year the Board of Apportionment, for some reason or other, again reduced the appropriation to the utterly inadequate sum of three hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars for 1877, which would leave the department crippled long before the close of the year. The Aldermen have very properly increased the estimate, and the Board of Apportionment will no doubt admit the necessity of the increase. The Street Cleaning Bureau amount is raised, because there will be unavoidable extra expenses entailed on the bureau next year which will require a larger expenditure. The estimate as fixed by the Aldermen is, however, only a trifle higher than in 1874, and the work, which was then notoriously neglected, is now well done. The appropriation for the Public Works Department is increased about twenty-three thousand dollars, but the increase is made in the item of supplies, pay of janitors, &c., when it might have been more properly given to the repairs and renewal of pavements.

The city expenses are too high, but neither the Board of Apportionment nor the Aldermen touch the true source of extravagance. The departments employ too many people. A private business could be conducted quite as well with one-half the number. Useless commissioners should be dispensed with; clerks and other employees who are not needed should be made to earn a living outside and not be pensioned on the city treasury; the machinery of the government should be simplified so as to abolish a number of departments and bureaus which are about as useful as fifth wheels would be to coaches. These are the leakages that should be stopped. The people

do not begrudge money honestly spent in maintaining our beautiful parks, in improving the horrible condition of the streets and in keeping the city clean and healthful. Ample appropriations should be made for these necessary objects, and this could be better done if a proper economy were to be enforced in the directions we have pointed out.

## The State Finances.

Our Albany correspondence gives some interesting details from the forthcoming report of Comptroller Robinson. It appears that the State debt has been reduced during the year ending September 30 over five million dollars; that instead of the usual deficiency there is a surplus in the General Revenue Fund of seven hundred thousand dollars; that the one-third of a mill tax of last year for the extinguishment of the bounty debt, due next April, will, with the moneys already in hand for that purpose, really clear off that part of the debt, while a contingent debt of one hundred thousand dollars will also be paid off this year.

This is an admirable financial exhibit, and we shall look with interest for Governor Robinson's inaugural message, in which he will doubtless make important and sensible suggestions concerning the State finances. The prisons of the State have this year expended seven hundred thousand dollars—more than ever before—and of course the deficiency is also larger than in other years. The passage of the constitutional amendment will doubtless stop that great leak. The public buildings have also cost a good deal—one and three-quarter millions during the year—but that was expected by everybody who knows how difficult it is even for private individuals to control the outlay in a building project. On the whole the State finances seem to be prosperous. We wish the city would make as fair a showing.

NOW THAT TWEED is safely back in Ludlow Street Jail the question is, What are the lawyers going to do about it? Nobody seems to know, and the truth probably is that no plan has been agreed upon as yet in regard to action in the matter. So far Tweed himself has given no indications of his own feelings upon his return. It is fair to assume, however, that the end will be exactly the same that it would have been had he not escaped at all.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Garfield is tall and gawky. Florence is registered in St. Louis. The average woman wears No. 6 kids. Boston invalids are sailing for Florida. Hungarian students cheer for Turkey. Andy Garvey welcomes the old Sailor Boy. Invalids are bathing at Santa Barbara, Cal. Jean Ingelov, who writes about butchers, is fat and forty.

English ladies are lining the hoods of their cloaks with fur. It is now settled that Queen Mary's hair was golden, almost red.

Tweed, while coming over, had as big stick's a man usually has. That chunk of mince pie is now called Tennyson's masterpiece.

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is